

DEMOCRATIC TRANSIT IN POST COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

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Starting from the last century we can notice that the leading tendency of the modern world is passing to democracy. A quarter of century after the beginning of the "third wave" of democratization the amount of democracies increased more than three times. The crash of communism that stimulated a democratic breach played an important role in development of the "third wave".

It is widely known that the former republics of the USSR that got independence in 1991 passed the protracted way of political, social and economic transformation. After the change of constitutionally-political order the Ukrainian model of democracy appeared to be in an indefinite status.

The American scientist S. Huntington introduced the concept "Waves of democratization", which is defined as the "group of transits from undemocratic to democratic modes that takes place in a set period of time and considerably prevails the number of groups passing to opposite direction".

According to the transit concept S. Huntington distinguished a group of post-soviet countries that was conditionally named "transitional democracy". Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Ukraine can be included into this group.

The states with "transitional democracy" are countries that have moved from the authoritarian models of state organization to the elements of pluralism democracy through the actions of protest and change of state rule.

As a result it can be mentioned that the equilibrium between democracy and recoil remains shaky that's why society and opposition must be interested in its providing. In fact, for Ukraine the Belarusian scenario will be more appropriate although its results can not cause a desire to inherit it.

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